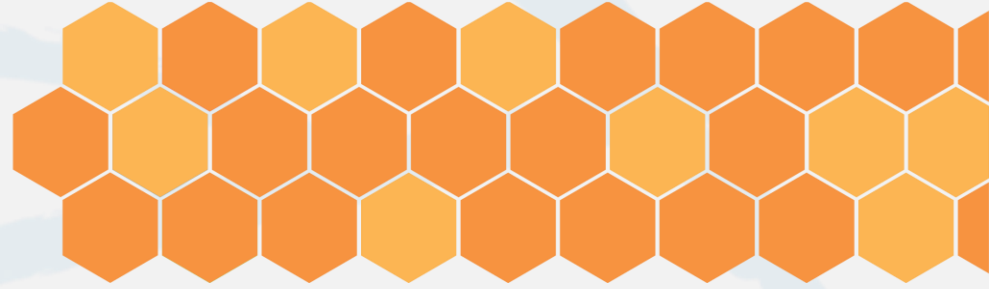




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Session 5: Overview of the progress towards achieving Goal 2 and related issues

Third meeting of the
Regional Steering Group for CRVS in Asia and the Pacific
18-20 October 2017

Goal 2, commitment by 2024



All individuals are provided with legal documentation of civil registration of births, deaths and other vital events, as necessary, to claim identity, civil status and ensuing rights



What is the current situation?

- ✧ In most countries, individuals automatically receive certificates when they register
- ✧ 30 per cent of reporting countries have highlighted that improvements are needed in this area
- ✧ Some practices may create barriers
 - ✧ payment for certificates
 - ✧ separate visits to offices needed to pick up certificates

Sustainable Development Goal 16, Target 16.9

- ✖ “By 2030, provide **legal identity** for all, including birth registration”
- ✔ Legal identity begins at birth, with biographic information collected through the civil registration system
- ✔ Facilitate access to services and enforcements of rights
- ✔ Death information collected through civil registration is also crucial for a functioning national ID system
- ✔ CRVS+ (registration, ID and statistics)

The importance of a legal identity

- ✧ Civil registration and national ID should be treated as subsystems of a single system
- ✧ “leapfrogging” to more efficient, twenty-first-century civil registration and identification systems for their citizens

Benefits for society

- ✧ ensure services and benefits can be provided more effectively
- ✧ national and international security,
- ✧ facilitation of secure international travel and border control
- ✧ secure public and private sector transactions
- ✧ essential to all government operations, including taxation, education, and elections

National identification systems and CRVS, considerations

- ✧ Unique identifiers and considerations of whether biometric information should be included are often ethical and privacy issues, potentially spurring political debate
- ✧ Identity management cycle and the identity infrastructure should be effectively managed and secured to ensure public confidence and trust
- ✧ Implementation of an integrated system should be accompanied by legal changes and awareness campaigns

National identification systems and CRVS, considerations





- ✧ ID and CRVS are often placed in different ministries, it is central to the success of the system that it does not become two parallel systems
- ✧ Having multiple citizen ID systems creates conflicts between organizations, and duplication of efforts in data collection and maintenance by different organizations is a waste of money and resources.

Why are we focusing on this?

- ◆ Political push for ID systems is an opportunity and a threat to CRVS systems
- ◆ We need a discussion on the Regional Steering Group recommendations in this area



How do we move forward ?

-  What country actions are required to achieve targets of Goal 2?
-  What challenges and opportunities are offered to national CRVS stakeholders by the growing momentum in developing IDM systems?
-  How can the efforts to improve CRVS benefit from government programmes of service delivery? How can such links be more effectively communicated to key stakeholders to mobilize political, institutional and financial support for CRVS improvements?
-  What types of regional collaboration is required to enhance national efforts in across the above issues?



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**How can the RSG
support
countries in
these efforts?**

